

SOUTH BAY TRS-80® USERS GROUP

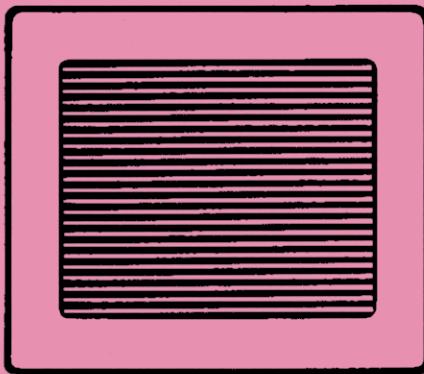
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DYNAMIC MEMORIES™

* = Tandy Corp./Radio Shack Inc.

SEPTEMBER



SPACE BAR

SOUTH BAY TRS-80 USERS GROUP

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SBUG meetings are held the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the north-east corner of Dysan's building at:
5401 Patrick Henry Drive
Time-7:15 to 10:30 P.M. Santa Clara,Ca.

September 18, October 16, November 20.

Topic of the month: Not yet decided.

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The first Wednesday of the month features a SIG meeting for Model 100 owners--same time, same venue

MEMBERSHIP

If you wish to become a member of SBUG and start receiving our newsletter "Dynamic Memories" then send \$18.00 (check/moneyorder) to the following address:

South Bay TRS-80 Users Group
P.O.Box 60116
Sunnyvale,Ca.94088

or come^{to} to one of our meetings. If you also wish to communicate with our bulletin board system (SBUG-80) then include an additional \$25.00 for an account on the system. You must be a member of SBUG to have an account on SBUG-80. Please include your address and phone number. Thanks...

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SEPTEMBER 1984

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If the need arises, feel free to give any one of us a call.

THE EDITOR'S BYTES & BITES

A suggestion was made at the last meeting that we devide the meeting into two parts--the first part to be devoted to new members and beginners. Note the difference. A new member could conceivably be a computer genius, expert in six languages etcetera, and would only need information as to the services SBUG supplies. This information should be readily available in an organised fashion.

The beginners' aspect should include a general orientation on languages, on the various Tandy machines and Tandy clones, and on microcomputers in general, stressing what they can do for the individual as opposed to the corporate user.

One of the club's weaknesses has been, is, that new members practically have to force their way in. They are not given the courtesy and consideration they deserve. Too many times, they are treated like a new student at an exclusive school. "You may be all right, but before I'll have anything to do with you, I'll have to know your family background."

SOUTH BAY TRS-80 USERS GROUP

The following is by courtesy of Ian Webb

CABRILLO COMPUTER SOCIETY MODEL I,III,4 SIG TECHNICAL NOTES
Edited by Dave Owen

SETDATE.....by Jack Decker
as published in Northern Bytes

This program is copyrighted, but may be reprinted for non-commercial purposes or placed in your computer club's software library. Just don't sell it or include it in a program package you're selling, and I won't object. As far as I am aware, it will work properly under any Model I or III disk operating system.

Computer users are basically lazy--that's why we use computers! This program eliminates that most tedious of all tasks on the computer--setting the date! Yes, you'd be amazed the lengths that computer users will go through to avoid having to set the date at power-up (including patching the DOS so it won't ask the dreaded question: DATE?)

Now you can have your date without typing it in, and without buying one of those battery-backup clock modules (which, by the way, is a hardware project I'd like to publish in these pages, if anyone would care to write it up and send it in!) This program always "remembers" the date when you last powered-up your system. If you power up a second time on the same day, you need only hit <ENTER> to tell SETDATE that the date hasn't changed. If you've been away from your computer for a day or two (who among us has the will power to stay away longer?), simply hit the up-arrow or right-arrow to advance the date. This is made easy by the fact that the day of the week is displayed--most people can remember that today is Tuesday, but it's a real mental effort to remember whether today is the seventh or eighth of the month. By printing the day of the week along with the date, the chances of mental overload are reduced significantly.

Other keys do other things, but they are explained on the screen, so you don't have to remember them. Further documentation on the program is found in the remark statements of the source code, so I won't explain further here, except to say that the program is self-modifying, and rewrites the first sector of itself onto the disk before exiting (this is how the program "knows" what the date was the last time it was executed). Note that the program violates what is thought to be a prime rule of programming--that is, "Always close any open files before you exit a program." Normally that's a good rule to follow, but do so in this program would truncate the file and destroy the program, so don't try it here!

Normally you'd use the DOS 'AUTO' command to run SETDATE each time the disk is re-booted (see the comments in the source code for more information, and your DOS manual for particulars on the AUTO command in your DOS), but the problem remains: How do you get the DOS to NOT ask the date before it gets around to running SETDATE? Here's the procedure for most of the popular TRS-80 disk operating systems:

DOSPLUS 3.5 - Use the DOS 'SYSTEM' command to disable the date prompt (you may wish to disable the time prompt as well). A command in the form 'SYSTEM(DATE=N,TIME=N)' would suffice.

LDOS 5.1.X - Use the DOS 'SYSTEM' command to disable the date prompt (you may wish to disable the time prompt as well). A command in the form 'SYSTEM(DATE=OFF,TIME=OFF)' would suffice.

MULTIDOS - Use the exclamation mark and the pound sign specifiers prior to the SETDATE filename of the 'AUTO' command (for example, ("AUTO !#SETDATE").

NEWDOS/80 - Use the DOS 'SYSTEM' command to set options AY and AZ to "N" (a typical command line would be "SYSTEM 0 AY=N AZ=N").

TRSDOS 1.3 - Sorry, nothing as simple as a SYSTEM command here. Instead modify the system to skip the prompt: PATCH *0 (ADD=4EB1,FIND=06,CHG=17).

A closing comment: This program will only be accurate during the 20th and 21st centuries. Please don't write for patches in February 2100 since I may not be available. Before that contact Northern Bytes, c/o Jack Decker, 1804 West 18th Street, Lot No. 155, Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783. I'd like to know how this program serves you--any complaints?

```

00100 ;SETDATE/ASM - Copyright 1983 by Jack Decker
00110 ;and donated to computer club members use--do not
00120 ;use this program commercially!
00130 ;
00140 ;This program eliminates the need to type in the date
00150 ;manually each time you power-up your
computer--assum-
00160 ;ing your DOS can be forced to bypass the 'DATE'
00170 ;prompt when it is booted up).
00180 ;
00190 ;This program MUST be assembled using the filename
00200 ;"SETDATE/CMD". Normally, it is used by placing the
00210 ;filename as a DOS 'AUTO' command. You may 'AUTO'
00220 ;a second program along with SETDATE by placing the
00230 ;filename of the 2nd program in the same 'AUTO' line,
00240 ;immediately following the SETDATE command; e.g:
00250 ;
00260 ;                               SETDATE PROGRAM2
00270 ;
00280 ;would first execute SETDATE, then PROGRAM2.

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00290 ;
00300 ;If a valid date is already stored in memory
00310 ;(as might happen if the DOS is rebooted without
00320 ;first turning off power to the system), SETDATE will
00330 ;simply clear the screen and exit. However, you can
00340 ;force SETDATE to run by placing a space and an ex-
00350 ;clamation point immediately following the filename:
00360 ;
00370 ;           SETDATE !    or    SETDATE ! PROGRAM2
00380 ;
00390 ;When SETDATE executes, it will display the date last
00400 ;entered the last time SETDATE was executed. You may
00410 ;advance or backspace the date using the arrow keys.
00420 ;When the correct date is displayed, simply press the
00430 ;<ENTER> key, which will store the date in memory and
00440 ;within the SETDATE program itself, for use the next
00450 ;time SETDATE is executed.
00460 ;
00470 ;Questions or comments MUST be accompanied by a self-
00480 ;addressed stamped envelope if you wish a reply.
00490 ;
00500 ;This program is by:  Jack Decker
00510 ;                               1804 West 18th Street, Lot 155
00520 ;                               SAULT STE. MARIE, MI 49783
00530 ;
00540 ;
00550           ORG      6000H      ;Must end with 00H
00560 ;
00570 ;String and date storage area used by program...
00580 TABLE    DEFW      SUN      ;Table of string pointers
00590     DEFW      MON      ; point to strings
00600     DEFW      TUE      ; containing days of
00610     DEFW      WED      ; the week
00620     DEFW      THU      ;
00630     DEFW      FRI      ;
00640     DEFW      SAT      ;
00650     DEFW      JAN      ;Table of string pointers
00660     DEFW      FEB      ; point to strings
00670     DEFW      MAR      ; containing months of
00680     DEFW      APR      ; the year
00690     DEFW      MAY      ;
00700     DEFW      JUN      ;
00710     DEFW      JUL      ;
00720     DEFW      AUG      ;
00730     DEFW      SEP      ;
00740     DEFW      OCT      ;
00750     DEFW      NOV      ;
00760     DEFW      DEC      ;
00770 MARKER  DEFB      0FEH      ;Start date storage area
00780 DATSTR  DEFB      84D      ;Year storage
00790     DEFB      1D       ;Day storage
00800     DEFB      07D      ;Month storage
00810     DEFB      00D      ;Day of week storage
00820 CNTURY  DEFW      1900D    ;Century storage
00830 SUN      DEFM      'Sunda'  ;Strings containing days
00840     DEFB      'y'+80H    ; of week
```

00850	MON	DEFM	'Monda'	;
00860		DEFB	'y'+80H	;
00870	TUE	DEFM	'Tuesda'	;
00880		DEFB	'y'+80H	;
00890	WED	DEFM	'Wednesda'	;
00900		DEFB	'y'+80H	;
00910	THU	DEFM	'Thursda'	;
00920		DEFB	'y'+80H	;
00930	FRI	DEFM	'Frida'	;
00940		DEFB	'y'+80H	;
00950	SAT	DEFM	'Saturda'	;
00960		DEFB	'y'+80H	;
00970	JAN	DEFM	'Januar'	;
00980		DEFB	'y'+80H	;
00990	FEB	DEFM	'Februar'	;
01000		DEFB	'y'+80H	;
01010	MAR	DEFM	'Marc'	;
01020		DEFB	'h'+80H	;
01030	APR	DEFM	'Apri'	;
01040		DEFB	'l'+80H	;
01050	MAY	DEFM	'Ma'	;
01060		DEFB	'y'+80H	;
01070	JUN	DEFM	'Jun'	;
01080		DEFB	'e'+80H	;
01090	JUL	DEFM	'Jul'	;
01100		DEFB	'y'+80H	;
01110	AUG	DEFM	'Augus'	;
01120		DEFB	't'+80H	;
01130	SEP	DEFM	'Septembe'	;
01140		DEFB	'r'+80H	;
01150	OCT	DEFM	'Octobe'	;
01160		DEFB	'r'+80H	;
01170	NOV	DEFM	'Novembe'	;
01180		DEFB	'r'+80H	;
01190	DEC	DEFM	'Decembe'	;
01200		DEFB	'r'+80H	;
01210	MSG	DEFB	1CH	;
01220		DEFB	1FH	;
01230		DEFB	1AH	;
01240		DEFB	1AH	;
01250		DEFM	'Please set correct date:'	
01260		DEFB	ODH	;
01270		DEFB	1AH	;
01280		DEFB	1AH	;
01290		DEFB	1AH	;
01300		DEFM	'Please press one of the following keys:'	
01310		DEFB	ODH	;
01320		DEFM	'<ENTER> if date is correct'	
01330		DEFB	ODH	;
01340		DEFM	'<BREAK> or <CLEAR> to exit without setting date'	
01350		DEFM	'setting date'	
01360		DEFB	ODH	;
01370		DEFM	'<UP-ARROW> or <RIGHT-ARROW> to advance date'	
01380		DEFM	'advance date'	
01390		DEFB	ODH	;
			Message terminator	

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01400      DEFM      '<DOWN-ARROW> or <LEFT-ARROW> to '
01410      DEFM      'backup date'
01420      DEFB      ODH      ;Message terminator
01430      DEFM      '<SHIFT> plus arrow key to change '
01440      DEFM      'date at high speed'
01450      DEFB      1CH      ;Homes cursor
01460      DEFB      1AH      ;Line feed
01470      DEFB      1AH      ;Line feed
01480      DEFB      1AH      ;
01490      DEFB      1AH+80H   ;
01500 ENDYR  DEFB      1EH      ;Clears to line end
01510      DEFB      1DH+80H   ;Moves to new line
01520 ;
01530 ;Start of actual program...
01540 ;
01550 START   LD       A,(HL)    ;Get argument (!) if any
01560      CP       '!'       ;Is it exclamation point?
01570      PUSH     AF       ;Save Z-flag
01580      CALL     Z,1D78H   ;Bump HL past "!"
01590      POP      AF       ;Restore Z-flag
01600      PUSH     HL       ;Save input buffer pointr
01610      JR       Z,USEPGM  ;Skip date test if "!"
01620      CALL     GETBFR   ;Get memory date pointer
01630      LD       A,(DE)    ;Get year from memory
01640      CP       100D     ;Is it in 0-99 range?
01650      JR       NC,USEPGM ;Go if invalid year
01660      INC      DE       ;Point to day in memory
01670      LD       A,(DE)    ;Get day from memory
01680      DEC      A        ;Adjust valid to 0-30
01690      CP       31D      ;Is day 1-31 in memory?
01700      JR       NC,USEPGM ;Go if invalid month
01710      INC      DE       ;Point to month in memory
01720      LD       A,(DE)    ;Get month from memory
01730      DEC      A        ;Adjust valid 0-11
01740      CP       12D      ;Is month 1-12 in mem?
01750      JP       C,EXIT2   ;Go if memory date valid
01760 USEPGM  LD       HL,MSG   ;Point to message
01770      CALL     DSPMSG   ;Display message
01780 RESTRT  LD       BC,DATSTR+3 ;Point to day of wk byte
01790      LD       A,(BC)   ;Get day of week (0-6)
01800      CALL     PRTSTR   ;Print day of week string
01810      CALL     PRTCOM   ;Print comma and space
01820      DEC      BC      ;Point to month byte
01830      LD       A,(BC)   ;Get month (1-12)
01840      ADD      A,6D    ;Offset for string tablee
01850      CALL     PRTSTR   ;Print month string
01860      CALL     PRTSPC   ;Print space character
01870      DEC      BC      ;Point to day byte
01880      LD       A,(BC)   ;Get day (1-31)
01890      LD       L,A      ;Put day in L
01900      LD       H,O      ;HL = day
01910      PUSH     BC      ;Save date storage ptr
01920      CALL     PRTNUM   ;Print day
01930      POP      BC      ;Restore date storage ptr
01940      CALL     PRTCOM   ;Print comma and space
01950      DEC      BC      ;Point to year byte

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01960      LD      A,(BC)      ;Get year (0-99)
01970      LD      C,A        ;Put year in C register
01980      LD      B,0        ;BC = last 2 digits year
01990      LD      HL,(CNTURY) ;Get century offset
02000      ADD     HL,BC        ;HL = Year (all 4 digits)
02010      CALL    PRTNUM     ;Print year
02020      LD      HL,ENDYR    ;Point to ctrl chr string
02030      CALL    DSPMSG     ;Output it to video
02040  GETKEY  LD      A,(3840H) ;Get BREAK/CLEAR row
02050      AND     6           ;Mask out other keys
02060      JR      NZ,EXIT    ;Exit if BREAK or CLEAR
02070      CALL    2BH         ;Get keystroke, if any
02080      JR      Z,GETKEY   ;If no key was pressed
02090      CP      ODH         ;Was it the enter key?
02100      JR      NZ,NOTCR   ;Go if not ENTER
02110      LD      HL,DATSTR  ;Point to program date
02120      PUSH    HL         ;Save program date ptr
02130      CALL    GETBFR     ;Find memory date storage
02140      LD      BC,3        ;Number of bytes to move
02150      LDIR    BC          ;Move from program to mem
02160      LD      B,0        ;LRL = 256
02170      LD      DE,FCB      ;File Control Block ptr
02180      LD      HL,FILBUF   ;File I/O buffer ptr
02190      CALL    4424H       ;DOS 'OPEN' routine
02200  ERREXT  JP      NZ,4409H ;If error use ERROR rtn
02210      CALL    4436H       ;Read sector 0 to buffer
02220      JR      NZ,ERREXT  ;Go if error
02230      POP     HL         ;Get program date ptr
02240      PUSH    DE         ;Save FCB ptr
02250      LD      DE,MARKER-TABLE+4+FILBUF
02260  ;
02270  ;Above instruction points DE to first location in
sector
02280  ; of disk file that can possibly contain marker byte
02290  ;
02300 FNDDAT LD      A,(DE)      ;Get byte frm disk sector
02310      INC     DE         ;Bump ptr to next loc
02320      CP      OFEH       ;Marker byte found
02330      JR      NZ,FNDDAT  ;Try again, if not
02340      LD      BC,4        ;Move 4 bytes frm program
02350      LDIR    BC          ; storage to disk sector
02360      POP     DE         ;Restore FCB pointer
02370      CALL    443FH       ;Reset to sector 0
02380      JR      NZ,ERREXT  ;Go if error
02390      CALL    4439H       ;Write sector back to dsk
02400      JR      NZ,ERREXT  ;Go if error
02410  ;
02420  ;Do not attempt to close file after above procedure!
02430  ;It is not necessary and will truncate file if you
do.
02440  ;
02450 EXIT   CALL    1C9H       ;Clear screen
02460 EXIT2  POP     HL         ;Restore input buffer ptr
02470      LD      A,ODH       ;Check for <CR> character
02480      CP      (HL)        ; (end of command strng)
02490      JP      Z,402DH     ;DOS READY if no more cmd

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02500	JP	4405H	;Execute next DOS command
02510	NOTCR	CP 58H	;Was keystroke up-arrow?
02520	JR	Z,ARROW	;Go if up-arrow
02530	LD	B,A	;Save keystroke in B reg.
02540	OR	10H	;Make shifted=unshifted
02550	CP	18H	;Invalid keystroke if
02560	JR	C,GETKEY	; less than ascii 18H
02570	CP	1CH	;Keystroke valid if less
02580	JR	NC,GETKEY	; then ascii 1CH
02590	XOR	B	;Check for shifted char
02600	JR	NZ,UNSHFT	;If not shifted, char
02610	LD	(403CH),A	;0 arrow row storage
02620	UNSHFT	LD A,B	;Restore original char
02630	ARROW	LD HL,RESTRT	;RET addr for following
02640	PUSH	HL	;Save it on stack
02650	LD	HL,DATSTR+3	;Point to day of week
02660	RRCA		;Shift bit 0 into carry
02670	JR	NC,BACK	;If key was back/down arr
02680	ADVANC	INC (HL)	;Increment day of week
02690	LD	A,(HL)	;Get day of week
02700	CP	7	;Is it greater than 6?
02710	JR	C,SETDAY	;Go if valid day
02720	LD	(HL),0	;Else reset to Sunday
02730	SETDAY	DEC HL	;Point to month storage
02740	LD	A,(HL)	;Get month
02750	CALL	MAXDAY	;Get # days in month
02760	DEC	HL	;Point to day storage
02770	LD	A,(HL)	;Get current day
02780	CP	C	;Compare with maximum
02790	INC	(HL)	;Advance day of month
02800	RET	C	;Finished if valid day
02810	LD	(HL),1	;Else first of new month
02820	INC	HL	;Point to month storage
02830	LD	A,(HL)	;Get current month
02840	CP	12D	;See if it's December
02850	INC	(HL)	;Advance month count
02860	RET	C	;Finished if valid month
02870	LD	(HL),1	;Else January of new year
02880	DEC	HL	;Bump point back down
02890	DEC	HL	; to year storage
02900	LD	A,(HL)	;Get current year
02910	CP	99D	;see if last of century
02920	INC	(HL)	;Advance year count
02930	RET	C	;Finished if valid year
02940	LD	(HL),0	;Else reset year count
02950	LD	DE,100D	;Add 100 years to century
02960	CHGCEN	LD HL,(CNTURY)	;Get current century
02970	ADD	HL,DE	;Adjust century offset
02980	LD	(CNTURY),HL	; and re-save it
02990	RET		;Finished for sure
03000	BACK	DEC (HL)	;Decrement day of week
03010	JP	P,SETDA2	;Go if valid day
03020	LD	(HL),6	;Else reset to Saturday
03030	SETDA2	DEC HL	;Point to month storage
03040	LD	A,(HL)	;Get month
03050	DEC	HL	;Point to day storage

03060	DEC	(HL)	;Decrement day of month
03070	RET	NZ	;Finished if valid day
03080	DEC	A	;Else A=# of previous mth
03090	CALL	MAYDAY	;Get # days previous mnth
03100	LD	(HL),C	;Day=last day prev. month
03110	INC	HL	;Point to month storage
03120	DEC	(HL)	;Decrement month count
03130	RET	NZ	;Finished if valid month
03140	LD	(HL),12D	;Else Dec previous year
03150	DEC	HL	;Bump point back down
03160	DEC	HL	; to year storage
03170	DEC	(HL)	;Decrement year count
03180	RET	P	;Finished if valid year
03190	LD	(HL),99	;Else last yr prev century
03200	LD	DE,-100D	;Make previous century
03210	JR	CHGCEN	;Adjust century & finish
03220	PRTSTR	RLCA	;A=A*2 (2 byte pointers)
03230	LD	L,A	;L=LSB string table addr
03240	LD	H, TABLE<-8	;H=MSB string table addr
03250	LD	A,(HL)	;A=LSB actual string addr
03260	INC	HL	;Point to MSB string addr
03270	LD	H,(HL)	;H=MSB actual string addr
03280	LD	L,A	;HL=string location addr
03290	DSPMSG	LD A,(HL)	;Get byte to display
03300	OR	A	;See if zero terminator
03310	RET	Z	;Finished if zero byte
03320	PUSH	AF	;Save sign flag status
03330	AND	7FH	;Mask off bit 7
03340	CALL	33H	;Display it on video
03350	POP	AF	;Restore sign flag
03360	RET	M	;Finished if bit 7 set
03370	INC	HL	;Advance string pointer
03380	JR	DSPMSG	;Go print next byte
03390	PRTNUM	CALL 0A9AH	;Number in HL to ACCUM
03400	CALL	0FBDH	;Convert # to string
03410	INC	HL	;Skip leading space char
03420	JR	DSPMSG	;Display converted number
03430	PRTCOM	LD A, ','	;Comma character in A reg
03440	CALL	33H	;Display it on video
03450	PRTSPC	LD A, ','	;Space character in A reg
03460	CALL	33H	;Display it on video
03470	RET		;Back to calling routine
03480	GETBFR	LD DE,4044H	;DE=Mode I date storage
03490		LD A,(54H)	;Check which Model TRS-80
03500		DEC A	;A will be 0 on Model I
03510		RET Z	;Return if Model I
03520		LD DE,421AH	;DE=Mod III date storage
03530		RET	;Pointing to Mod III date
03540	MAXDAY	LD C,30D	;C=# days in some months
03550		CP 4	;Is month April?
03560		RET Z	;Return if April
03570		CP 6	;Is month June?
03580		RET Z	;Return if June
03590		CP 9	;Is month September?
03600		RET Z	;Return if September
03610		CP 11D	;Is month November?

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```
03620      RET      Z          ;Return if November
03630      INC      C          ;C=31 (# days most mnths)
03640      CP       2          ;Is month February?
03650      RET      NZ         ;Return if 31 day month
03660      LD       C,28D      ;C=# days in February
03670      LD       A,(DATSTR) ;Current year
03680      AND      3          ;Year divisible by 4?
03690      RET      NZ         ;If not leap year
03700      INC      C          ;C=29 (# days leap Feb)
03710      RET      ;Finished
03720 FCB     DEFM    'SETDATE/CMD';File control block area
03730      DEFB    3          ; with program filename
03740      DEFS    20H         ; (total 32 bytes)
03750 FILBUF  DEFS    100H      ;File I/O buffer area
03760      END      START
```

RECOVERING FILES FROM A CLOBBERED DIRECTORY DISK

BY F.E. VANSLAGER

If, as sometimes happens, you've totally destroyed the directory of one of your disks, don't despair; there's a simple method of recovering any file off the disk, IF, and it's a big if, you can vaguely recognize what's in your lost file, and you have access to NEWDOS80 and SUPERUTILITY+ (or HYPERZAP, or any other utility which lets you load disk sectors into memory). The method is as follows:

Boot up SUPERUTILITY+ (or HYPERZAP or other), and start examining the sectors of the damaged disk to find your lost file. If you can remember anything at all that's in your lost file, the string search capability of SU+ will let you do a rapid search of all the remaining undamaged sectors. Once you find any portion of your lost file, just page backwards until you find the usual textural discontinuity that marks the beginning sector of your file; it will be on one of the 5*N sector boundaries (or the 3*N boundaries on a Model III TRSDOS disk). On the original disk your lost file occupied some multiple of 5 sectors (or 3 on a Model III TRSDOS disk), starting precisely at the beginning byte of the first sector, and with some garbage filling out the last sectors to make it a multiple of 5 sectors long. Don't worry about the garbage at the end: the trick is to restore it with garbage and all!

Once you have located the beginning sector of your lost file, guess at its length in multiples of 5 sectors. (It shouldn't hurt to guess 5, 10, 15, etc. sectors too large, just as long as the file is contiguous. I'll discuss non-contiguous files later). Then use SU+'s sectors-to-memory facility to load these sectors into high memory (e.g. 50001 decimal). Write down the first two bytes of the first sector, and then depart SU+ and return to NEWDOS80. Then use its DUMP UTILITY to dump the file from

high memory onto a good disk as follows:

DUMP your lost file , start-addr + 2, end-addr, 65535
where:

"your lost file" = the original name of your file,
start-addr + 2 = start of file in memory + 2 (e.g.
50003),

end-addr = end address in memory (e.g. 50001-1 +
5*N*256), and the 65535 at the end tells DUMP to save an
EXACT image of memory, EXCEPT for two entry location bytes
it will add onto the beginning. Therefore, you'll now have
exactly 5*N*256 bytes stored in 5*N sectors under the name
"your lost file". If you now use a utility to change those
first 2 bytes back to the original bytes which you wrote
down (but didn't dump) you're done: You exactly restored
your lost file!

Most files occupy contiguous sectors, however,
sometimes a file may have two or more EXTENTS--which may
reside in any order on the disk. Nevertheless, each of
those EXTENTS must be a multiple of 5 sectors long.
Therefore, it's a matter of finding out how many multiples
of 5 sectors there are in each memory location, and then
DUMPing the entire file as one piece as described earlier.
If your lost file is in 2 pieces, you may have to try twice
to get the pieces in the correct order. If it's in 3
pieces, you may have to try 6 times to get the correct
order. You should be able to make these tries rapidly--and
then just test to see which one works.

**EVERYTHING YOU WERE COMPLETELY UNINTERESTED IN LEARNING
ABOUT EDITING**

By EDITOR

Some editors are frustrated writers. Most do some writing. A few have been brilliant writers (John Campbell of science fiction fame). This is an introduction prior to informing the uninformed what an editor does.

Webster's Deluxe Color Edition New World Dictionary says as follows: edit: 1. to prepare (an author's works, journals, letters, etc.) for publication by SELECTION, ARRANGEMENT, and ANNOTATION. (Caps mine) 2. to REVISE and MAKE READY (a manuscript) for publication. (Caps mine)

If you submit anything for publication anywhere, be prepared to have your golden words SELECTED, ARRANGED, ANNOTATED, REVISED, and MADE READY.

I earnestly and constantly solicit material for this newsletter. My firm opinion is that the better newsletters have a minimum of input from me. If your opus magnus does not appear in the next edition after you hand it to me, all

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is not lost. Ask me about it. I might mislay it or forget about it temporarily. I have not lost anything yet. Remember that this is not a !!Hold the presses, I gotta scoop!! operation. DYNAMIC MEMORIES proceeds with leisurely dignity.

09/01/84

<Message from IANWEBB at SBUG-80 08/32/84 12:07:45>

RE: RAMDISK for the Model 4 under LDOS

Read command :

I have put 4 programs on the system - see the INDEX! These four, RAMDISK/DOC (directions), RAMDISK/CMD, FDR/CMD and MAKEO/CMD will allow you to form a RAMDISK in the extra 64K bank of the Model 4 when operating in the Model 3 mode using **** LDOS 5.X.X ****. Sorry 'bout that, but I NEVER use NEWDOS80 any more...only CP/M and LDOS and its derivatives.... No NEWDOS80 support for the Model 4. If you have a Model 4 or 4P, you ought to try these. Let me know how they work for you. They are from THE SOURCE via a friend. I understand they are in the public domain, but - of course - not to be sold to others.

Read command :

<Message from IANWEBB at SBUG-80 08/32/84 12:09:53>

RE: P.S.

Read command :

Just put MODEM80 on an LDOS diskette and then transfer the programs normally. (The gran count is really K per the LDOS directory.)

Read command :

<Message from IANWEBB at SBUG-80 08/33/84 12:12:45>

RE: RICH BLACK'S TEL #???

Read command :

Anyone have a current tel no. for Rich??? His roster number answers with a modem and I can't seem to get hooked up to it.
Ian...867-9533

Read command :

<Message from ROGERAND at SBUG-80 09/04/84 12:36:43>

RE: GLEANED FACTS

Read command :

THERE ARE 6,000 SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS, 50,000 PROGRAMS

ON THE MARKET, 750 KINDS OF MICROCOMPUTERS, 42,000 COMPUTER STORES, 256 MICROCOMPUTER MAGAZINES, AND 1,000 MICROCOMPUTER BOOKS FROM OVER 170 PUBLISHERS.

THIS APPEARED IN "GENEALOGICAL COMPUTING" AND IT WAS COMPILED BY DR. DAVID STANG OF SILVER SPRINGS, MARYLAND.

QUESTION: HOW MANY OF THE RADIO SHACK STORES AND RELATED PUBLICATIONS ARE THERE?

Read command :

<Message from PETERK at SBUG-80 09/04/84 16:10:32>

RE: SALE: Everything must go

Read command :

The following items are for sale. They shall be sold singly or all at once to the first person(s) who make reasonable offers.

most of this is for the model I

P.S. I need the room.

#	item
4	trs80 cassette recorders
2	electric crayons (color video controller)
2	penny whistle modems
3	data Dubbers
2	rs232 printer port converters
1	light pen
3	numeric key pads w/t keyboard covers
4	tc-8 high speed cassette systems w/t manuals
1	trs 80 model one cassette system (computer tapes , etc.)

Message from IANWEBB at SBUG-80 09/09/84 12:18:37>

RE: 4P AND SALE

Read command :

I also have heard of the one week sale from a non RS source. There are ads now in 80 micro from non RS stores selling both the 4 and the 4P for \$949 so I can believe it.

There must be a hardware problem to cause the difficulty with the Montezuma duplication. Suspect a bad drive??? Have you tried it on anyone else's 4P or 4???? I don't have the factory drives in my 4P and don't recall if I have ever tried a duplication of Montezuma on mine. I use DS drives exclusively now on both 4 and 4P.

Last item:

A friend of mine taught some courses for industry and was getting \$65/hour for one hour of class time and an equal amount for prep time for each hour of class time. Was told by one of the industry execs that it was too little. He charged them \$100 per hour the next go around as I recall.

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